AUGUST, 1786. THE NUMB. 2931.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1786.

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T. DOBSON has for ſale---A very excellent and extenſive collection of the beſt modern books, in various branches of literature, with a general aſſortment of ſtationary, viz. writing paper of various kinds, blank books, ruled books of various ſizes, fine black-lead pencils, writing parchment, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c. &c. &c. wholeſale and retail. Thoſe who are pleaſed to honor him with their commands, may depend on the beſt uſage, and the utmoſt accuracy and attention in the execution of their orders. July 21, 1786.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Nottingham Hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, laſt night, a bay HORSE, about 15 and half hands high, riſing 5 years old, ſhod all round, a large white ſpot on his near eye. Alſo a new ſilver watch, with a ſilver chain, and a ſmall crack in the chryſtal. The thief is about 5 feet 10 inches high, Roman noſe, long hair tied, about 30 years of age; had on a white corded waiſtcoat and breeches, old beaver hat; took with him a new pair of red and blue trowſers, pieced at the bottom. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ISRAEL REYNOLDS. ¶ July 15, 1786.

MADRID, *May* 6.

THE ſea and land officers have all received orders to return to their reſpective poſts; they are night and day at work in our different ports, fitting out a fleet, which ſome people ſay will be very numerous; many imagine it is deſtined to diſpute the paſſage of the Streights of Gibraltar with a certain power, while others are of opinion that it is to carry on a new expedition againſt Algiers, who, after having received conſiderable ſums of money, and valuable preſents, ſtill continue to raiſe freſh pretences to elude the ſolemn publication of the treaty of peace which we have concluded with them.

Paris, May 26. The negociation began with Mr. Eden, the Engliſh Miniſter, relative to the concluſion of a commercial treaty between this country and England, ſeems to cool a little; it is ſaid, that Mr. Eden raiſes ſo may difficulties that the concluſion of the ſaid treaty is much thrown back by them.

May 29. A report prevails here of a ſerious and ſucceſsful attack made by the Venetian Admiral upon the town of Sfax, which, it is ſaid, was carried on as follows: Chevalier Emo, being with his ſquadron off the Tuniſian coaſt, examined what part of it was moſt open to an attack, and thought no place more proper than the town of Sfax, not only becauſe it lies nearer to the coaſt, but alſo on account of its being only twelve miles diſtant from three ſmall iſlands, where, in caſe of a repulſe, he might find a proper harbour for his ſhips. The attack began with incredible ardour on the part of the Venetian, and was oppoſed with no leſs bravery by the beſieged; but ſeveral of the latter being unforunately killed, or totally diſabled by four large pieces of iron ordnance burſting on a ſudden, that the garriſon was thrown into the utmoſt confuſion. Chevalier Emo improved the opportunity, and having landed 1500 men, attempted an aſſault, which ſucceeded perhaps beyond his warmeſt expectations; for the beſieged, ſtruck with a panic, took to flight, and all the reſt were put to the ſword.

LONDON, *May* 9.

During the chief juſticeſhip of the great Holt, an alarming riot happened in Holbourn, of which, the practice of kidknapping was the cauſe or the occaſion. A party of the guards was ordered from Whitehall to quell the inſurrection, and an officer diſpatched, in the mean while, to apprize his Lordſhip of the meaſure, and to deſire that he would ſend ſome of his people to attend and countenance the ſoldiers. "Suppoſe, Sir, ſaid the Lord Chief Juſtice, the populace ſhould not diſperſe at your appearance, or at your command." "Our orders, my Lord, are to fire upon them." "Then mark, Sir, what I ſay; if there ſhould be a man killed in conſequence of ſuch orders, and you are tried before me for the murder, I will take care that you, and every ſoldier in your party, ſhall be hanged. Return to thoſe who ſent you, and tell them, that no officer of mine ſhall accompany ſoldiers; the laws of this kingdom are not to be executed with the ſword. This belongs to the civil power, and ſoldiers have nothing to do here." Then ordering his tipſtaves, and ſome conſtables, to attend him, he haſtened to the ſcene of tumult; and the populace, on his aſſurance that juſtice ſhould be done on the objects of their indignation, inſtantly diſperſed in a peaceable manner.

To the Printer of the London Chronicle.

SIR,

HAVING ſeen, in your paper of Thurſday laſt, a copy of a letter, &c. ſigned G. Gordon, aſſerting, that I was poſſeſſed of undeniable intelligence that John Adams, Eſq; has his ſalary paid him quarterly by Compt d'Adhemar, the French Ambaſſador; pleaſe to inform your readers of the true ſtate of the caſe, which is as follows:

I had the *honor* of being introduced by an acquaintance, by mere accident, to Lord George Gordon, in Bond-ſtreet. We ſtept into Blenheim Coffee-Houſe, where, in the courſe of converſation, I happened to mention that I heard from a gentleman, whoſe name I have mentioned to the parties, that the American Ambaſſador, as he heard, was paid through the French Ambaſſador.

Without any further authority the above publication appeared. I leave the world to judge how far his Lordſhip's conduct conſiſted with propriety. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

May 3, 1786. S. TUFTS.

To the Printer of the London Chronicle.

SIR,

Mr. Tufts having publiſhed a letter in the papers, relating to the information I had the honor to communicate to his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State reſpecting Mr. Adams, it becomes my duty to lay further particulars of that intelligence before his Majeſty's ſervants and the public, for my own juſtification.

On my return from Scotland I found a letter from a proteſtant friend in the ſtate of Virginia, concerning the General Aſſembly, and requeſting my advice and interpoſition as Preſident of the proteſtant aſſociations. This I communicated, as a piece of news, to Mr. Grant, of the Southern Indian Department (who lives at Col. Johnſton's, in New Norfolk-ſtreet) and that gentleman mentioned to me, that Mr. Adams, the American Ambaſſador, was paid by France. I deſired Mr. Grant to ſearch out his authority for that report, for I ſhould not chooſe to ſpeak of ſuch a connection without proof of it. He ſaid he would aſk more particulars of the gentleman who told it him, and aſcertain the matter beyond doubt, as the gentleman might be relied on. Mr. Grant did ſo, and introduced Mr. Tufts to me (who lodges at Mr. Allen's, buckle-maker, in the Strand) as his author.

I requeſted them to walk into a Coffee-Houſe, that I might hear Mr. Tufts himſelf on the ſubject, who not only repeated what I had the honor to communicate to the Marquis of Carmarthen, but permitted Mr. Grant, at my requeſt, to write it down in his preſence, that no miſtake might happen afterwards. This writing was given to me, and I read it over to Mr. Tufts, and aſked him if it was right? and he ſaid it was; after which his addreſs was wrote at the back of the paper, that I might know where he was to be found. On Wedneſday morning I ſent for Mr. Grant and Mr. Tufts, to inform them of my having publiſhed the correſpondence with Lord Carmarthen. Mr. Grant was at Mr. Wilton's in the country; but Mr. Tufts came to my houſe in the evening, and told me further, that Mr. Gray is alſo acquainted with the circumſtances of Mr. Adams's connection with France. I had no acquaintance with Mr. Tufts before Mr. Grant introduced him to me, on purpoſe, as the gentleman who could furniſh undeniable intelligence that the American Ambaſſador is paid quarterly by the French Ambaſſador.

I am ſorry, however, that Mr. Tufts ſhould think my conduct has not been conſiſtent with propriety. If I had conſidered the information as a matter for ſecrecy, either in Europe or America, I would never have divulged it.

Welbeck-ſtreet, I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

Friday morning. G. GORDON.

To the Printer of the London Chronicle.

SIR,

LORD George Gordon having publiſhed further particulars for his juſtification, I cannot be ſilent on the occaſion, as I conſider his *apology* a very *faint* one.

His Lordſhip had no memorandum in writing from *me* of any tranſaction whatever, neither did he conſult me reſpecting his publication. Being ſent for on Wedneſday morning, I called in the evening to ſee what his Lordſhip wanted---he very politely declined telling me what he had done till juſt at my departure. On his communicating the ſame I gave him to underſtand that I was aſtoniſhed at the privilege, though I never ſaw the publication till next morning. As a further teſtimony of the foregoing, Mr. Grant called at Mr. Allen's without being ſent for, and in a gentleman-like impartial manner openly declared, that Lord George Gordon had no liberty whatever to publiſh in the manner he had done; that though he (Mr. Grant) wrote the converſation on paper, no names were mentioned; neitheir had he (Mr. Grant) any idea of its publication. His Lordſhip is pleaſed to ſay, that I further told him of Mr. Gray's being acquainted with the circumſtance. This is a poor ſubterfuge, as I told him at the very firſt that Mr. Gray was my author. I conclude in the ſame opinion as in my letter of the 4th inſtant.

I am your obedient ſervant,

London, May 8, 1786. S. TUFTS.

May 27. The men of war ordered for the Weſt-Indies are to take their full complement of men, the ſame as in time of war.

June 1---8. Letters from a gentleman at Guernſey, dated May 20, mention, that the French are indefatigable in making additions to the fortifications of Cherburg. The Duke de Biron, who inſpected theſe works, has reſigned; and the King has appointed the Count d'Artois to ſucceed him. A new pentagon, in Vaudan's beſt manner, is conſtructing at the mouth of the harbour, and ſeveral ſtar forts at all the acceſſible ports of the river. The ſame advices add, that 14000 men are employed in the environs of the town, who receive double pay for working on the improvements.

We have now as much internal traffick as ever we had: And, on the whole, conſiderably more foreign trade. Public credit hardly ever was more reſpectable than at preſent. And we never till now had any probable proſpect of an effectual alleviation of the national burdens. Theſe are the circumſtances which lead the beſt friends of our iſland to ſpeak favorable of the preſent condition of the Empire: And it muſt be confeſſed that they are of a very exhilirating kind. A patriot may undervalue them, but he cannot impede their operation.

Extract of a letter from Florence, April 16.

"The Grand Duke is inceſſantly employed in a reform of his laws; he has begun by ſimplifying the law in civil caſes, and mitigating the ſeverity of the penal laws. For the laſt ten years there has not been one capital puniſhment inflicted in all Tuſcany; the priſons are under ſuch regulations, that the priſoners who are in them only ſuffer the loſs of their liberty. The Grand Duke has alſo wiped off a reproach incurred by all Italy, from the cuſtom of Autos de Fe, by appointing one ceremony of the kind, which will for ever remain in remembrance of his humanity. On that day he cauſed all the inſtruments belonging to the torture to be publickly burned. The mildneſs which he has introduced in criminal caſes has had the beſt effects; crimes are much leſs frequent than before; and for theſe three months there has not been a new priſoner taken to any gaol in Florence."

Extract of a letter from Boulogne, May 28.

"Yeſterday the murderer of Mr. Martin, Attorney, was broke on the wheel. The unhappy culprit, after a ſhort confeſſion, received abſolution from the Prieſt, and was placed naked on the wheel; holes were made in it for his legs and arms. He was then broke in eleven parts, and remained for a conſiderable time in that ſtate before he received the *Coup de Grace*. The only words he made uſe of were *Dieu faites mon Grace!* His unhappy family, according to cuſtom, are for ever diſgraced; they lived in great affluence. One of his ſiſters died with grief, and a brother of his is gone mad.

"So great is the diſgrace attending the fixing even of the apparatus for the horrid ſcene, that it was difficult to find a carpenter who would erect the ſcaffold, &c. and the one that performed the work did it ſo reluctantly that a centinel ſtood over him the whole time with a drawn ſword. It is 48 years ſince a criminal expired on the wheel in this city, before the melancholy inſtance abovementioned."

By the Dutch mail of yeſterday we received intelligence that his Pruſſian Majeſty is in the faireſt ſtate of health that his age and acquired infirmities will admit. However that Sovereign is not likely to attend the military exerciſes uſual at this ſeaſon of the year; at leaſt it is certain that the Heir Apparent has been, by his Royal Uncle, appointed to attend ſeveral of the cuſtomary reviews.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Lawton, an American gentleman, who went to viſit an officer on board the Royal Admiral Eaſt-Indiman at Deptford, walking acroſs a plank which lead from that ſhip to another, unfortunately fell into the river, and, notwithſtanding many endeavours were uſed to ſave him, he was carried down by the rapidity of the tide, and his body has not been ſince diſcovered.

Lord George Gordon was excommunicated yeſterday from the pariſh church of St. Mary-le-bone. The excommunication was very long, and took near a quarter of an hour to read it before the ſermon. Several of Lord George Gordon's friends came up from the city to hear it read. Lord George Gordon went in the afternoon to the clerk of the pariſh to obtain a copy of it for his own defence, but was informed that one of the officers of the ſpiritual court had waited in church till it was read, and carried it back with him to the ſpiritual court, and the clergyman who read it had it not ten minutes in his poſſeſſion. In forty days the King will be applied to for a writ *de excommunicatio deliberando*, and his Lordſhip will be impriſoned in Newgate, without any trial or jury, till he complies with the Arch-Biſhop's authority, and then the Arch-Biſhop will preſent another petition to the King *de excommunicatio deliberando*.

Lord George Gordon's impriſonment in Newgate, will be the firſt buſineſs of conſequence in the ſpiritual court, at Trinity term, the middle of next month.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL TAYLOR, late of this city, bookbinder and ſtationer, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring them in for adjuſtment, to MARY TAYLOR) Adminiſtrators
¶ WM. ADCOCK,)

CHARLESTOWN, *(Maſſachuſetts) July* 18.

We hear from Falmouth, in the county of Cumberland, that the following ſingular cauſe was lately tried there, and at preſent engages the attention of all orders of people.

Some time in February, 1785, A bought of B a treaſurer's note for the nominal ſum of three pounds ten ſhillings, for which he paid forty-nine ſhillings in ſpecie. The note was redeemable on the firſt of December, 1784, and at the time of ſale was indorſed by B, who acknowledged the receipt of the value in the indorſement. A having ſeveral times been to the Treaſurer's office, and demanded payment, could only obtain certificates for the intereſt. He at length grew tired of waiting for the principal, and made a formal demand of payment from the Treaſurer before two witneſſes, who both belonged to Falmouth, in the courſe of laſt May. The Treaſurer had it not in his power to pay. When A went home, ſoon after the laſt refuſal, he ſued B, as indorſer of the note, for the principal ſum, and the intereſt that had accrued ſince laſt December. The trial came on, before a Juſtice of that county, on the third of this month.

The ſingularity of the action had brought together ſuch a number of ſpectators, that the juſtice adjourned from his houſe to the meeting-houſe, which was crowded with people.

After opening the cauſe by the plaintiff, and examining the witneſſes, when the circumſtances which have been ſtated were ſufficiently aſcertained, the counſel for the defendant pleaded that the common practice of the people had determined that an indorſer of a public ſecurity did not make himſelf a ſurety, and of courſe that he was not anſwerable for the money; that the ſecurity of the commonwealth was ſo far ſuperior to that of any individual in the ſtate, as to render it abſurd to ſuppoſe that the latter had become ſurety for the former; and, indeed, that the ſecurity of individuals was virtually included in that of the ſtate. He contended, that ever ſince the notes were firſt iſſued, they had been univerſally conſidered as an article of merchandize, which was to be eſtimated at the price it would fetch in the market; and that the whole uſe of the indorſement was to ſhew, as in any other tranſfer of property, that the indorſer had ſold his right in it, but did not by any means imply a contract to redeem it, any more than the abſolute ſale of a houſe implies that the grantor ſhall redeem it when the grantee wiſhes to part with it. He urged, that, even admitting the ſuppoſition, that by his indorſement he had become ſurety, ſtill it appeared, in the courſe of evidence, that he had received no more than forty-nine ſhillings, which was all that in equity, even upon the plaintiff's own ground, ought to be refunded; but tho' he for a moment admitted the idea, for the ſake of argument, he could not admit it as true, that any thing ſhould be refunded; the plaintiff had had the uſe of the whole ſum, and had taken the whole of the riſk upon himſelf; and that the plaintiff's argument could not be founded in truth, as it would breed endleſs confuſion, if individuals were made anſwerable for the debts of the commonwealth.

The plaintiff replied, that however good the ſecurity of the original obligor might be, it was an univerſal rule that an indorſer became ſurety for the money. Nothing could be more uncertain or indeterminate than an attempt to regulate judicial proceedings by the apprehenſions of people at large, who had but little opportunity for information, and were liable to be deceived. The truth muſt be aſcertained by ſome ſtatute, or by an adjudication in the courts of law. Upon this ground the plaintiff apprehended that he was clearly entitled to recover his money. The attempt to confound tranſferrable notes with articles of merchandize was idle; for every body knew, that when the latter was conveyed there was an equivalent given for the money, which was not always the caſe with promiſſory notes. The diſtinction, therefore, as it tended to prevent fraud, was founded on the higheſt reaſon. He would not preſume to doubt the validity of the promiſe from government; but he had made a demand, according to the original appointment, and could not get his money; and he found it inconvenient to wait till it ſhould be in the power of government to pay. Had government made to a citizen a grant of land, which would be as ſolemn an aſſurance as could be given, and the grantee had afterwards ſold the land, nobody would ſay that the laſt ſeller ſhould not make good the title--or to keep more near the parallel, that he had not ſo far become ſurety for the money. If, therefore, the reaſoning was juſt in the ſtronger, it ought and it muſt avail in the weaker inſtance. The pretence, that if any thing was recovered it ought not to be the whole ſum mentioned in the note, was really ſurpriſing. Nothing was more common than to ſell ſecurities for money at leſs than the nominal ſum, and he believed they were never ſold at par; but it was always regulated by the agreement of the parties. He therefore ought to recover the whole ſum mentioned. A judgment in this caſe upon the principles of the defendant would be ſo far from producing confuſion in the ſtate, that it would afford great relief to the citizens: For if, as the defendant ſtated, only the real ſum which the indorſer received was to be refunded, every indorſer would be benefitted, as he might go back to a former indorſer, and recover a larger ſum than he was obliged to pay. This would aſſuredly tend to raiſe the value of the notes, but not ſo faſt as they would riſe upon the plaintiff's idea, which was, that the full ſum ſhould be paid. Moſt of the notes had indeed been transferred from the poor to the rich, and therefore in general would not be carried back to the indorſer; but it was of importance, in the preſent ſcarcity of caſh, that there ſhould be means adopted, by common conſent, for paying large contracts, and nothing would have an happier effect than the judgment contended for by the plaintiff, as it would have a direct tendency to eſtabliſh the credit of the notes, without compelling any body to receive them: For the receipt of them would, if their credit was by this means eſtabliſhed, become perfectly voluntary.

The Juſtice, in a ſhort ſpeech, remarked, that ſo full a diſcuſſion of the queſtion, which had been debated with ſo much candour by both parties, had given him great ſatisfaction. He waved entering into any conſiderations of the expediency of a deciſion, as being foreign to the buſineſs of a Judge, whoſe province was to declare the law. The ſtatute makes no difference between public and private ſecurities. He could not admit the idea of ſecurities for money being ſold for leſs than the nominal ſum, and afterwards the whole ſum demanded of the indorſer, as he conceived it to be a groſs evaſion of the law againſt uſury. It appeared, from an indorſement made in the Treaſurer's Office upon the note, that the plaintiff had received a ſum equal to the intereſt upon forty-nine ſhillings for ſeventeen months; but nineteen months had elapſed ſince the laſt preceding payment. He, therefore, gave judgment, that the plaintiff ſhould recover forty-nine ſhillings, with two months intereſt---making in the whole damage forty-nine ſhillings and five-pence half-penny; and the coſts taxed at twenty ſhillings more.

The plaintiff appealed to the next court of Common Pleas, on account of inſufficient damages being given. The defendant gave notice, that, inſtead of appealing, he ſhould, the next day, move the Supreme Court for a Certiorari, to bring the whole proceedings before them, and for a Mandamus to the Court of Common Pleas, to ſtay the proceedings till the point of law ſhould be decided. The reſult of this application we have not heard.

BOSTON, *July* 19.

On Wedneſday laſt three men were apprehended in this town, for a robbery and fraud, which they committed in the following manner: Having hired a chaiſe and horſes in this town, the day before the robbery, they ſet out on their expedition; the next day they met on the road, about five miles from Providence, a Mr. Campbell, of Sheffield, in this commonwealth, whom they aſked, if he had any public ſecurities to ſell? Mr. Campbell anſwered in the affirmative, having then notes with him to the amount of 250l. which they agreed to purchaſe, and give 15s. hard money on the pound, and invited him to a public houſe in Smithfield. On their arrival at the tavern, one of the party exhibited, to appearance, a large ſum of money, wrapped in papers and marked. After counting out the amount of the ſecurities, one of the ſharpers propoſed to Mr. C. to play at cards for the money and notes, which he declined, aſſuring them he did not know one card from another. Finding no perſuaſions could tempt Mr. C. to play, the ſharper offered to play with one of his comrades, who accepted it; during the game one of them aſked Mr. C. to cut the cards; this he likewiſe refuſing, the ſharper offered him a dollar to cut them; upon this conſideration Mr. C. cut the cards, and received the dollar, which he repeated two or three times, when the ſharpers cried out he had loſt his ſecurities, and immediately ſwept the table of them, mounted and rode off, ſtealing at the ſame time a loan office certificate, which belonged to another perſon, and was in Mr. C's. pocket book. The fellows were committed to gaol, and the notes recovered.

It is ſaid, that the very perſons who were the moſt ſtrenuous for the emiſſion of paper money, in Rogue-Iſland, are the firſt to refuſe taking it in payment for their produce.

NEW-HAVEN, *July* 26.

Accounts from Newport repreſent the ſituation of that ſtate as truly unhappy, on account of the late act of their General Aſſembly, by which any perſon who refuſes to take the paper money, emitted by a former act of Aſſembly, or in any way attempts to depreciate it, is ſubject to a fine of one hundred pounds lawful money, and for a ſecond offence diſfranchiſed.----The merchants have almoſt univerſally ſhut up their ſtores, and buſineſs of every kind is ſtopped. The country with-holds the uſual ſupplies of proviſions, which diſtreſſes principally the ſticklers for their iniquitous money, being generally thoſe who are impoveriſhed or largely in debt, who pleaſe themſelves with this eaſy way of being freed from the juſt demands of their creditors. On Friday ſe'nnight riot and diſcord prevailed. A number of perſons, headed by one Wanton and one Anthony, inſolently demanded that the ſtores in which corn was lodged ſhould be opened, and the corn ſold for the new emiſſion; one of the merchants who was a Quaker, was ſo intimidated by their threats, that he conſented; but they were not equally ſucceſsful in their attempt upon another ſtore, the owners of which reſented the demand, and declared that they would defend their property at the riſque of their lives. The number which collected to preſerve the peace, and to aſſiſt in defending the property endangered, was ſo great, and their paſſions ſo juſtly warmed, that the fate of the ring-leaders of the riot hung on the ſlendereſt thread. A ſingle blow would have begun a conteſt in which their lives would have fallen a ſacrifice; but the timely intervention of ſome of the principal characters of the city prevented any further violences. At length the Governor of the ſtate and two of his Council appeared:---*He ſtooped to call away one of the ring-leaders of the riot, and went to his houſe.*---A Council was called, the Governor and all civil officers were preſent: Vigorous ſteps were thought beſt by the majority; but the Governor aſſured them that he had informed one of the ring-leaders, that if he again violated the peace, he ſhould exert his utmoſt authority for the ſupport of government; and he replied, that he might depend upon his peaceable conduct in future. On this the Council broke up.

Notwithſtanding the aſſurances of this diſturber of the peace, he ſoon after made an unprovoked attack upon one of the perſons who had appeared in defence of the property in danger.----A number of perſons interfered, and the tranquility of the city continued when our laſt accounts left them.

The ſame violences begin to pervade every part of the ſtate---threats to break open cribs, and rob the wealthy farmers, daily encreaſe.---If reaſon does not effect a change of meaſures, ſurely theſe turbulent diſorders muſt.

ALBANY, *July* 20.

From Lake-Champlain we learn, that a boat, owned by Mr. Curbey, at the Three-Mile-Point, and which plies between Ticonderoga and St. John's, was overſet in a heavy gale of wind, on or about the firſt inſtant, when the whole of the paſſengers and hands (being ſeven in number) except one, were unfortunately drowned.

It is ſaid that two of the gentlemen, paſſengers in the above mentioned boat, were from one of the Southern States; but as no particulars are yet come to hand, their names, &c. remain unknown.

NEW-YORK, *July* 22.

It is curious to obſerve, ſays a correſpondent, a certain enormity which is chiefly in uſe among the *politer* and *better bred* people of this city, which is the ceremonies, bows, courteſies, whiſperings, ſmiles, winks, nods and other agreeable ſalutations, which take place in almoſt every public reſort; the church itſelf is not free from this ridiculous cuſtom, and which ſeems ſo utterly inconſiſtent with the duty and true intent of our entering into this hallowed place.

Speculative men, ſays a correſpondent, view with aſtoniſhment the preſent proſpect of our national concerns. He obſerves, that there is ſcarcely any who do not join in reprobating the meaſures of our leaders, and the extravagance and diſſipation of individuals, but it is to be lamented that there are none who do no more than talk of theſe things; we want examples. Some of the Tip-Top ought to give more frugal faſhions to the lower order of the people.

July 22. Among the paſſengers who came in the French Packet, Le Courier de New-York, are the Hon. Mr. Letombe, Conſul-General of France for the Eaſtern States, Brigadier-General Dupleſſis, the Marquis de Chappedelaire, Mr. Lacaze, and Dr. Rodgers.

France has now upwards of 190,000 troops diſciplined and diſciplining; Spain 98,000; England, Scotland and Ireland 58,000; Pruſſia 200,000; Auſtria 290,000; and Ruſſia 470,000. The Turkiſh army conſiſts of about 210,000; and the Portugueſe of 20,000.

Extract of a letter by the laſt April Britiſh Packet, from a gentleman of literary eminence in London, to his friend in New-Jerſey.

"I only have to expreſs my ſtrong approbation of Dr. Ramſay's hiſtory of the revolution in South-Carolina, which was privately communicated to me. 'I pleaſed myſelf with the thought that there would have been a good ſale for the work; but unhappily for the author, and for Mr. Dilly, there are paſſages in it (according to the opinion of an eminent counſel, whoſe opinion hath been taken by my own deſire, as well as Mr. Dilly's) which abſolutely prevents the publication thereof: Such as the declaration of independence, and Drayton's charges againſt the King, &c. and many ſtrong charges againſt Earl Cornwallis, Lord Rawdon, Wemys, Brown, Moncrief, Tarleton, Tuck, &c. &c. which are declared to be ſufficient grounds for an expenſive and vexatious proſecution from the crown lawyers, beſides expoſing the publiſher to perſonal violence, from the parties of their zealous votaries.

"So anxious were we for the ſpread of the work, Mr. Dilly deſired me to reviſe and alter a few of what might be thought the moſt exceptionable paſſages; and we had agreed to cancel and reprint about eighteen pages, and then advertiſe: But the deciſive opinion of counſel declares it inſecure and dangerous, even with the alterations. I am ſorry to add, that the ſpirit of too many is yet high againſt America, and it muſt be dangerous indeed to publiſh a juſt, ſpirited and faithful delineation of the American tragedy, while ſo many principal actors in it are alive."

The following important hiſtorical anecdote is worthy of being made public: It is well known that the great Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, periſhed at the battle of Lutzen, which he gained on the 16th of November, 1652, but nothing poſitive was known as to the circumſtances of his death; ſome pretended that Cardinal Richelieu was the author of it; others that he was aſſaſſinated by Duke Albert of Lauenbourg, one of his generals, who was himſelf killed by the Auſtrians; but a letter has been lately found in the archives of Sweden, which explains that melancholy event quite in another manner; it is dated January 29, 1725, and addreſſed by Mr. Andre Goedging, Provoſt to the Chapter of Wexico, in Sweden, to Mr. Nicholas Hawedſon Dhal, Secretary of the archives of his kingdom; and is as follows, viz. "When I was in Saxony, in 1687, I by a happy chance diſcovered the circumſtances of the unfortunate end of the King Guſtavus Adolphus: That great Prince went out without any other attendant than a valet, to diſcover the enemy; a thick fog prevented his perceiving a detachment of Auſtrian troops, who fired and wounded him, but did not kill him; the valet, who helped the King to get back to his camp, finiſhed him with a piſtol, and took a pair of ſpectacles, which that Prince always wore, he being very near ſighted: I bought thoſe ſpectacles of the Dean of Lauenbourg: Whilſt I was in Saxony the murderer of the King was very old, and drew near his end; remorſe for ſo attrocious an action was a continual torment to him, and he ſent for the above named Dean, and confeſſed his crime to him. Theſe circumſtances I had from the mouth of the Dean himſelf, of whom I bought the ſpectacles, which I have depoſited among the archives of Sweden."

A New-port (Rhode-Iſland) paper has the following paragraph: As it has been propogated that there was no ſpinning done in this city, I beg, through the channel of your uſeful paper, to inform the public, that there was ſpun, the laſt year, in one family, two hundred yards of cloth; and that ſaid family ſtill keep three wheels going: an example worthy the imitation of every lady of ſenſibility and induſtry.

July 28. It gives us a heart-felt ſatisfaction to be able to acquaint our readers, that the paper-money is received by all ranks of our fellow citizens with the greateſt readineſs and alacrity---Nay, to ſhew their townſmen in what eſtimation they held the preſent emiſſion, ſeverals, on Tueſday and Wedneſday, exchanged, at their own particular requeſt, gold and ſilver for paper money, to a conſiderable amount.---This we aſſert as a fact; and hail the circumſtance as a happy omen of ſpeedy national proſperity!

The bickerings among the inhabitants of Newport, occaſioned by their new-money, has been the means of ſome broken heads and bloody noſes, the week paſt.

SAVANNA, *(Georgia) July* 6.

His Honor the Governor having refuſed to qualify Col. Wylly for the office of commiſſioner of loans in this ſtate, to which he had lately been appointed by Congreſs, on account of that gentleman's being (as it was ſaid) concerned in detaining ſome records in Savanna; and the board of treaſury, under an idea that it was of more conſequence that the buſineſs of the Union ſhould go on, than the Governor be indulged in his love of *eccentricity*, having ſent authority to Mr. Pendleton, the Attorney General, to qualify Col. Wylly, which has been accordingly done, a correſpondent is anxious to know what will be the reſult. Should the Governor conceive himſelf ſlighted in this tranſaction, and roufed with feelings ſimilar to thoſe of Peter the Great, who, becauſe his Ambaſſador was arreſted for a debt in England, wrote to Queen Anne, demanding that the Sheriff and all others concerned ſhould be inſtantly put to death, iſſue his mandate for *ſuſpending* the whole Board of Treaſury, what dreadful conſequences may enſue. The powers of that department to be ſtagnated at ſuch a period as this! Forbid it Heaven. Pray ſtep in, ye his moſt prudent adviſers, and diſſuade the Governor from ſo ruinous a meaſure as that. As to the Atorney-General, it is highly probable his name will be enrolled in the liſt of the *ſuſpended*. Should this, however, be the caſe, he will have his choice of two things---one of which is, to do as others have done, *laugh at the attempt, and go on with the duties of his office.*

RICHMOND, *July* 20.

Two men, by the names of Sclatter and Jones, from Halifax, North-Carolina, were on Monday laſt apprehended and commited to the public gaol of this city, for receiving from a negro belonging to one of the printing-offices in this city, a number of blank certificates. A gentleman who was preſent on their examination, recollected Sclatter's being taken up in Halifax ſome time ſince for paſſing counterfeit bills of credit; a ſilverſmith in this city was applied to by him for a dye to make dollars, but he recommended him to ſome more honeſt way of getting a livelihood.

We are informed by a letter from Madeira, that the vintage of this year bids fair to be the fineſt and moſt plentiful ever known there; and that it is expected there will be more wine made of the firſt quality than was ever remembered.

During the courſe of the week, there has been brought to the public gaol in this city ſeveral criminals, amongſt which is one Eliſha Laſſetter, a moſt inhuman wretch, for the murder of his uncle, whom he roaſted alive, to extort from him his caſh and moſt valuable effects. He had three accomplices, two of which are mulattoes, the other a white man, who has turned ſtate's evidence.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in Newberry-Port.

"By the laſt and moſt authentic advices from England, it is certain that the government of that country will not, on any terms, form a commercial treaty with this---the uniform language of all parties being, that no motive exiſts in favor of a treaty, ſince they can pocket all the advantages of our commerce without ſuch a meaſure.

"A treaty of commerce between the United States and Portugal was agreed to at London, on the 25th of April laſt, it was then ſigned by the American Miniſters, and before this has been ſigned by the Plenipotentiary of Portugal. No relaxation of the regulations prohibiting the importation of flour into Portugal could be obtained---the condition of that branch of our commerce remains under the treaty as it formerly was---the trade with Portugal has always been a favorable one to this country; with Portugal and Spain the balance has been, as I wiſh it was with all foreign nations, in our favor.

"There is not, in my opinion, any probability of a peace with the Barbary powers---Congreſs are deſtitute of that which alone can obtain it. It is uncertain whether even Spain has concluded a peace with Algiers.---The truce ceaſed on the firſt of April laſt; a peace was not then concluded.

"The Envoys of Portugal and Naples were then waiting at Carthagena for the event of the Spaniſh negociation with Algiers. If peace is eſtabliſhed between Spain and this power, probably a peace will alſo be concluded between Algiers, Portugal and Naples; if it is, we ſhall be almoſt their only object."

Tueſday night, the 25th ult. ſome thieves broke into the houſe of Mr. John Keen, in Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, from whence they took ſundry articles to the amount of about thirty pounds.

Same night a dry goods ſhop a little above Mr. Keen's was entered, and the money that had been left in the drawer was taken away by the rogues, but nothing elſe in the ſhop diſturbed.

It is ſuppoſed that both the above robberies were committed by perſons acquainted with the houſes.

Extract from a French Journal of Literature.

Paris, April 30, 1786.

"In the preſs, and ſoon will be publiſhed, "A tranſlation of the Hiſtory of the Revolution of South-Carolina." By the Hon. David Ramſay, Delegate in Congreſs; 2 vols. 8vo. with cuts.---The author is a gentleman of moſt reſpectable political and literary knowledge; he is well informed of the tranſactions which he relates, and no perſon more able to unfold them to public view."

The brig Hope, Capt. Lambert, arrived at Salem on the 18th ult. from the Cape of Good Hope, which place he left the 17th

of April. By this veſſel we have received the agreeable intelligence, that the ſhip Canton, Capt. Truxton, of this port, put in at the Cape to refreſh, having been 15 weeks at ſea.

Captain John Tibbets, who arrived at Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, on Saturday the 15th ult. in ------ days from St. Lucia, informs that on the 7th ult. in lat. 34. 00. north, long. 66. 31. weſt, he ſaw three ſhips ſtanding to the eaſtward, which lay by and made a ſignal to ſpeak with him; ſuppoſing them to be merchant ſhips bound to ſome port of Europe, he hoiſted American colours, and being to windward, bore down to ſpeak with them. One of the ſhips hoiſted colours to her main-topmaſt head, which he ſuppoſed to be Dutch, and then hauled them down again; as ſoon as he got within two hundred yards of her ſhe hoiſted colours to her mizen-peak, and fired four ſhot at him, on which he immediately hauled his wind to the northward; the other two ſhips fired four ſhot as he paſſed them, but luckily without effect. The three ſhips, on ſeeing him make ſail from them, immediately hove about, and ſetting all the ſail they could, chaſed him about an hour and an half, when perceiving he out-ſailed them, they bore away and ſtood to the eaſtward, after firing a ſhot to bring him to. One of them appeared to have 30 guns, and the other two, 18 or 20 each.

*** The preſſing Neceſſities of the POOR in the Alms-Houſe, &c. and the repeated calls of the Managers on the Overſeers, for the amount of the ſecond Poor-Tax for 1785, obliges them to give this *Public Notice* to all who have not paid that Tax, although repeatedly called on, that unleſs it is paid on the next application, the Overſeers muſt (however painful to them) be under the neceſſity of taking out precepts againſt all ſuch delinquents, without reſpect of perſons, as they are threatened with executions iſſuing againſt them for not paying the amount of their duplicates into the treaſury.

TO THE PRINTERS.

FOR the public, but more particularly for the wardens of the city of Philadelphia. As the ſeaſon is come wherein the ſinking and cleanſing of wells are very dangerous, on account of what are called damps; and as we have had many fatal inſtances of lives being loſt, the ſubſcriber thinks himſelf in duty bound to communicate this never-failing method to force them out, though they may be ever ſo ſtrong or the well deep. He having one to dig in the ſummer ſeaſon, after digging about eighteen feet deep, the workmen felt a ſulphurous ſmell and dryneſs in the roof of their mouths; but while they were looſening and ſending up the earth, it did not increaſe much; but leaving it while at dinner, found it much ſtronger on their return. At length it grew ſo bad as not to be bore with, and after trying water, lime, and many other things, all to no purpoſe, it roſe within one foot of the ſurface of the earth, ſo as to put out a lighted candle. I then ſhut it up for two weeks; after that I tried it again, but found it no better. Being very deſirous of getting my well finiſhed, I thought of trying an experiment: I got a leathern hoſe or pipe, belonging to one of the fire-engines, with a pair of ſmith's bellows fixed in a wooden frame, with one end of the pipe to the nozel of the bellows, ſo tight as to admit of no air, which was kept out by putting putty round it; the other end within one foot of the bottom of the well, which was then about thirty feet deep: then by blowing the bellows about half an hour we lowered the candle to the bottom, and found the air to be as pure and ſweet as that above; and with a few ſtrokes once in half an hour, finiſhed the well without any more difficulty.

Why I mentioned the wardens in particular is, as there are wells often that want cleanſing and others repairs, which are obliged to lay ſome time before they can be done, on account of thoſe damps. If a fire ſhould happen to break out at that time the conſequence might be bad; if they will apply to me I will aſſiſt them in preparing a machine at a ſmall expence, which may be taken in a wheel-barrow to any part of the town for the public uſe EBENEZER ROBINSON.

Fifth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, 7mo. 14, 1786.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Seſſion of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

FRIDAY, April 7, 1786. A. M.

The following bills having been brought in engroſſed, were ſeverally compared at the table, enacted into laws, and the Speaker directed to ſign the ſame, viz.

An ACT for dividing Mulberry ward, in the city of Philadelphia, into two ſeparate wards.

An ACT for the preſent relief and future endowment of Dickinſon college, in the borough of Carliſle, and county of Cumberland, in this ſtate, and for reſerving part of the unappropriated lands belonging to the ſtate, as a fund for the endowment of public ſchools, agreeably to the 44th ſection of the conſtitution of this commonwealth.

A SUPPLEMENT to the act, entituled "An Act to regulate the fiſheries in the rivers Delaware and Lehigh, and for the preſervation of the fiſh in the ſaid rivers.

Adjourned until half paſt three o'clock, P. M.

Eodem Die. P. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed on the petition of George Schloſſer, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill, entituled "An Act to relieve the owners of unimproved lands from the inconveniences they are ſubjected to by the preſent mode of enforcing the payment of taxes aſſeſſed thereon," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, and for diſpoſing of the houſe and lots in High-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, late the eſtate of Joſeph Galloway, and forfeited to this commonwealth," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

A motion was made by Mr. R. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Hubley, as follows, viz.

Whereas the petitions and memorials reſpecting the bank having for their object, that the act repealing the charter of the bank of North-America ſhould be repealed or ſuſpended, and this Houſe having determined againſt the repeal of the ſaid repealing act, it is proper that the Houſe ſhould determine upon the alternative propoſed: Therefore,

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to ſuſpend for years the operation of the act, entituled "An Act to repeal an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act to encorporate the ſubſcribers to the bank of North-America;" alſo one other act, entituled "An Act for preventing and puniſhing the counterfeiting of the common ſeal, bank bills and bank notes of the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," paſſed the 13th day of September laſt.

And on the queſtion,---"Will the Houſe adopt the ſame?---the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. R. Morris and Mr. Hubley, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. R. Morris, T. Fitzſimons, G. Clymer, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinſon, jun. S. Foulke, R. Ralſton, J. Moore, T. Bull, S. Evans, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, E. Carpenter, J. Work, A. Scott, W. Parr, H. Miller, D. M'Conaughy, M. Schmyſer, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyſon, D. M'Clellan, A. Eichelberger, G. Woods, S. Wheeler. 28.

NAYS. J. Irvine, I. Gray, J. Clark, A. Erwin, J. Smith, R. Whitehill, J. Carothers, F. Watts, J. Creigh, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, H. Spyker, P. Kreemer, D. Davis, B. Gehr, R. Trail, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, W. Findley, J. Hughes, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, R. Loller, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Krouſe, D. Bradley, R. Smith. 36.

So it was carried in the negative.

DISSENTIENT,

1ſt. BECAUSE we conceive that this Houſe hath no power to revoke a charter which it hath granted. Inſtances adduced from Great-Britain, or from any other country, are equally pernicious and inapplicable. The conſtitution of Pennſylvania hath expreſly deſignated and limited the power of the legiſlature. Every act which exceeds thoſe limits is an uſurpation on the rights of our fellow-citizens; and if the conduct of the Britiſh Parliament be a ſufficient ſanction for ſuch exceſſes, this Houſe, like that of Parliament, may extend its own exiſtence for ſeven years, and deprive the people of their right to annual elections.

2d. Becauſe the act for repealing the charter of the Bank contains and is grounded upon an aſſertion that the Bank hath proved injurious to the ſtate, which is deſtitute not only of evidence, but of truth, and hath accordingly been given up in the arguments on this queſtion.

3d. Becauſe, even if the authority of this Houſe was admitted, yet the act in queſtion would be unjuſtifiable. The Stockholders of the Bank have a property in their charter, and to deprive our fellow-citizens of their property, without even the form of trial, is a meaſure moſt dangerous and moſt tyrannical.

4th. Becauſe we conceive the repeal of that charter to be as unwiſe at it is unjuſt. If the attempt to overturn the Bank ſhould prove ineffectual, it will ſhew at once imbecility and iniquity; but if it ſhould ſucceed, it will give a ſevere wound to the commerce of Pennſylvania, and conſequently to every order of her citizens: For we conceive it to be indiſputable, that the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of this commonwealth are ſo intimately connected, that no injury can be inflicted on one, which will not ſenſibly affect the others.

Robert Morris, Thomas Fitzſimons, George Clymer, William Robinſon, jun. Samuel Evans, Adam Hubley, jun. William Parr, Henry Miller, Alexander Lowrey, Joſeph Lilly, John Salter, Thomas Bull, George Woods, Abraham Scott, Joſeph Work, Emanuel Carpenter, George Logan, Robert Ralſton, JamesMoore, Samuel Wheeler, Michael Schmyſer, David M'Clellan, Philip Gartner, Adam Eichelberger, Henry Tyſon, David M'Conaughy, Townſend Whelen.

The petition of Abraham Witmore, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and referred to Meſſrs. Parr, Woods and Smilie.

The letter from Francis Bailey, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and referred to Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Edgar and Trail.

The bill, entituled "An Act for lending the ſum of three hundred pounds to Whitehead Humphreys, of the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of manufacturing bar-iron into ſteel," was read the third time, and debated by paragraphs.

On the queſtion---"Shall the ſame be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law?"---the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Fitzſimons, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. T. Fitzſimons, J. Irvine, I. Gray, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinſon, jun. R. Ralſton, J. Moore, T. Bull, R. Smith, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, J. Work, A. Scott, W. Parr, J. Carothers, F. Watts, J. Creigh, N. Lutz, P. Kreemer, G. Woods, J. Piper, W. Findley, W. Todd, J. Hughes, J. M'Calmont, B. Rittenhouſe, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Krouſe 31.

NAYS. J. Clark, A. Erwin, S. Foulke, J. Smith, J. Thomas, S. Evans, E. Carpenter D. M'Conaughy, M. Schmyſer, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, D. M'Clellan, A. Eichelberger, R. Whitehill, A. Lincoln, H. Spyker, D. Davis, B. Gehr, R. Trail, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, F. Antes, S. Dale, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, A. Smith, J. Rhea. 29.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Whitehill, ſeconded by Mr. M'Calmont.

Reſolved, That the committee of accounts be and they are hereby authoriſed, empowered and required to examine, count and deſtroy the bills of credit of this ſtate, dated the 7th day of April, 1781, now in the treaſury, and report to this Houſe at their next ſeſſion.

The petition of Peter Jedon, read March 11th, was read the ſecond time, and referred to the members of the county of Bucks.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

SATURDAY, April 8, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

On motion, Reſolved, That the Speaker be authoriſed and required to draw upon the Treaſurer of this ſtate, in favor of Samuel Bryan, Eſq; Clerk of this Houſe, for the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds, to be applied towards paying the contingent expences of the General Aſſembly, the ſaid Samuel Bryan to account therefor.

The committee appointed yeſterday, on the petition of Peter Jedon, made report, which was read; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time: Whereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid petition be referred to the Commiſſioners of the county of Bucks, where the robbery was committed, who, together with one member of this Houſe for ſaid county, ſhall proceed to enquire into the circumſtances attending the ſame, and report ſpecially to this or the next Aſſembly, whether the ſaid Jedon was actually robbed, and likewiſe of what ſum, and what length of time he retained ſuch ſum in his hands; and generally, whether ſuch robbery has happened from any neglect or miſconduct in the officer.

[To be concluded next week.]

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THAT every perſon who ſhall make any loaf bread of wheat flour for ſale, in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties or Southwark, ſhall mark all the bread, he or ſhe ſhall bake, with his or her name, and with the following letters, to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral ſorts, that is to ſay: the fine white bread with F. and middling with M. which ſeveral ſorts of bread ſhall be made in the manner following, the fine white bread of the beſt fine white flour, and the middling bread, of good middlings.

	lb.	oz.
Fine four-penny loaf	1	4
Middling	1	6
Rye	1	13

And ſo in proportion for loaves of a larger or ſmaller ſize.

ISAAC HOWELL, JOHN GILL, WILLIAM CRAIG, WILLIAM POLLARD. } Magiſtrates.

July 24, 1786.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, on Marſhal's road, a ſtray COW, with a rope round her horns, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

July 4, 1786. † JOHN TYSON.

TO BE SOLD, 176

A COACH, or plain convenient family Carriage, with harneſs for two horſes. For terms apply to Reynold Keen, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

Auguſt 1ſt. 1786.

For Barbadoes,

THE BRIG MATTY,

WILLIAM JONES, *Maſter*,

Laying at Walnut-ſtreet wharff,

Will ſail with all expedition.

For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain, or to GEORGE MEADE.

WHO has an invoice of calimancoes, camblets, everlaſtings, ſattinets, ſerges, a variety of ſtuffs; Muſcovado ſugars of the firſt quality, Barbadoes rum Antigua proof, old Barbadoes and Demarara ſpirits, old Coniac brandy by the 20 gallons, or larger quantity; a few cheſts bohea tea, Madeira and Teneriffe wines, in pipes, hogheads, or quarter caſks, rice, iron pots, copper in ſheets, and a few barrels of Burlington and Carolina pork, &c. &c. which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms. ‡

Philadelphia, July 31, 1786.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 1, 1786.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 17th inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 20 acres, or thereabouts; the houſe is now occupied as a public houſe, known by the ſign of the Bird-in-hand, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Merion; bounded by lands of Lindſay Coats, and others; late the eſtate of Philip Reeſe, deceaſed, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 18th inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Lot of Land, containing 11 acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Worceſter; bounded by lands of Jacob Smith, Jacob Snyder, and others; late the eſtate of Philip Martzloff, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 19th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Griſt-Mill, Saw-Mill, Oil-Mill and Tract of land, ſituate part in upper Salford, and part in Franconia townſhip, containing 53 acres of good land, or thereabouts; bounded by lands of Henry Barnett, Anthony Creſſman, and others; late the eſtate of George Moyer, deceaſed, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Eaſton, July 17, 1786.

LATELY committed to the gaol of Northampton county, the following perſons, viz. A certain THOMAS JONES, who ſays he is a ſervant to Capt. Webſter, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, about ten miles on the road from Philadelphia towards Lancaſter. And a certain Negroe man, who calls himſelf JOHN BELL, ſays he is a freeman, he is about five feet ſeven inches high, has a ſcar on his forehead, ſays he lived lately with Mr. William Bird, near Potts-Grove. Their maſters, if any, are required to come, pay charges and take them away, within five weeks from this date, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged on paying their fees.

† FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Gaoler.

Maryland, Talbot county, July 10th, 1786.

RAN away on the 2d day of this inſtant July, a lignt coloured MULATTO SLAVE, named JIM, generally went by the name of Jim Byas, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, thin viſaged, rather bow legged, what grows on his head has rather the appearance of hair than wool as it is ſo long that he frequently tied it behind or queued it though but ſhort, he is a tolerable good ſhoemaker and carried his ſhoemaker's tools with him, he is a very humble, ſubmiſſive fellow, and has that appearance in all his converſation: I have reaſon to believe that he will make for Kent county on Delaware, or New-Caſtle county, or perhaps may endeavour to get into the Jerſies in the neighbourhood againſt Reedy-iſland. He is the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, who lives in the Jerſies, about 30 miles above Philadelphia, and has been hired out by the ſubſcriber for the benefit of Mrs. Martin for ſeveral years; I believe he has nothing in view but freedom, as the man he was hired with and he had no manner of difference. Any perſon that ſhall take up the ſaid fellow and ſecure him in any gaol ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid if brought to the ſubſcriber, living in the county and ſtate aforeſaid.

¶ JOHN STEVENS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 20th of June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pileſgrove, Salem county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, a NEGRO MAN, named JACK, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a ſlim well made fellow, very talkative and has a bold look; had on a light coloured cloth coat, about half worn, a corduroy jacket, the back part of blue cloth, oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers. He ſays he was bred in Maryland, and pretends to be free, and being a cute fellow may endeavour to get a forged paſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† ROBERT PATTERSON.

Newtown, Bucks county, July 17, 1786.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, a NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years old. The owner or maſter is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold for her fees within three weeks from this date, by § PATRICK HUNTER, Gaoler.

N. B. She is ſuppoſed to be an apprentice, to a Mr. Burcham, of Philadelphia. §

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Sunday, the 30th of July laſt, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Benjamin Moffet, by trade a caulker, he is about nineteen years of age, blind of his right eye, and much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a coarſe white ſhirt, a nankeen waiſtcoat, a claret coloured coattee, a blue and white ſtriped trowſers, and a round hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX-PENCE reward, paid by CHRISTOPHER MARTIN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying him off at their peril. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 27th of May, two red COWS with white faces, the owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwiſe they will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof.

Auguſt 2, 1786. † DAVID DERICKSON.

[Advertiſements omitted this week will be in our next.]

Philadelphia, July 24, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of Auguſt next, the following Lots of GROUND, viz.

No. 1. Situate on the northeaſterly ſide of the Wiſſahiccon road, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Richard Wiſter, William Henry, Eſq; and Jacob Melcher; containing two acres and 100 perches.

No. 2. Situate in Kenſington, on the north ſide of Queen-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid, containing in breadth 90 feet, and in length or depth 786 feet; bounded by the back ends of Hanover-ſtreet lots, by Prime-ſtreet, by ground allotted to Jacob Melcher, and by Queen-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Lettis Hooper, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the 2d of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a two ſtory brick Meſſuage and Lot of Land, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, between Pine and Cedar (or South) ſtreet, and oppoſite to Lombard-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Front-ſtreet 17 feet, and in length or depth 61 feet; bounded northward by a public alley or cartway, leading from ſaid Front-ſtreet to Pine-ſtreet; eaſtward by a lot of land late of Alexander Hall; ſouthward by James Mutter's ground, and weſtward by ſaid Front-ſtreet; ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 27 Spaniſh milled dollars and 18-90ths, in two equal payments yearly, the one in May, the other in September, to Samuel Powel, Eſquire. Alſo a certain yearly ground-rent of 34 Spaniſh milled dollars, or value thereof, in lawful money of Pennſylvania, charged on, and iſſuing out of a lot of land, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in length 66 feet, contiguous to the lot herein before deſcribed; bounded weſtward by the ſame, ſouthward by ground of Samuel Powel, Eſq; eaſtward by Penn-ſtreet, and northward by ſaid public alley; taken in execution, and ſold as the property of David Clark, and Mary his wife, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

A SILVER WATCH STOLEN.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Heidelberg townſhip, Berks county, an old SILVER WATCH, made for a repeater, but has the repeating works taken away, the inſide caſe is ſilver, maker's name (Berry) of London; on the inſide caſe the letters R. M. are engraved in a cypher, and on the out-ſide caſe W. C. likewiſe in a cypher. Whoever returns ſaid watch to the Printers hereof, or to John Keims, watchmaker, in the borough of Reading, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Reading, July 13, 1786. WILLIAM CATHERS.

WHEREAS SUSANNAH STOCK, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board; this is therefore to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. July 26, 1786. ¶ HENRY STOCK.

Receiver-General's Office,

JULY 18, 1786.

IN conſequence of further inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber, from the Supreme Executive Council, NOTICE is hereby given: That purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." The following 36 CITY LOTS, on the north ſide of High or Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Eighth-ſtreets from Schuylkill, to wit, No. 1793 to 1828, incluſive, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of Auguſt next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day.

Conditions of Sale---Gold or ſilver money, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, depreciation certificates, or other certificates of debts due by this ſtate, on which intereſt is receivable at the treaſury of this commonwealth, will be received in payment. The whole purchaſe money to be paid within 60 days after ſale. A plan of the above lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Rec. Gen.

FOR SALE,

In Penn-ſtreet, at the Stores of

Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

HYSON and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter cheſts, of the laſt importation from China,
French cambricks and lawns, ſilks and ſattins,
Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves,
Gold lace, India and French chintzes and callicoes,
Italian ſilks, ſilk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas,
Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c.
Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes,
Marble chimney pieces, ſlabs and paving tiles,
Zant currants in barrels,
Roll brimſtone in boxes,
Old Martinique coffee in bags,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each,
Madeira, Teneriff and Sherry wines. *May* 6, 1786.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 15th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock afternoon, a valuable PLANTATION, of about 120 acres of exceeding good land, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, adjoining the great road leading from Wilmington to Cheſter, ſix miles from each place, and bounding on Delaware river, on which is a good two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, and a never-failing well of exceeding good water, a good barn and ſtabling, 10 acres of meadow, and about 40 of woodland. Said plantation commands a beautiful proſpect of the river Delaware, and alſo lays very convenient for hauling mud for manure. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ JOHN BUCKLEY.

Any perſon in Philadelphia, wiſhing for information in regard to the above farm, may apply to Kaighn and Attmore.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *John Thornhill*, deceaſed, that unleſs they call and ſettle the ſame on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for ſettlement, to

JOSEPH THORNHILL,
RICHARD THORNHILL,
JOHN THORNHILL,
JOHN DOWERS, } Adminiſtrators.

c 3m

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be Sold by

ELEAZER OSWALD,

(Price One Quarter of a Dollar)

An ORATION,

To commemorate the INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES of NORTH-AMERICA,

Delivered at the Reformed Calviniſt Church, in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1786, and publiſhed at the requeſt of the *Pennſylvania Society* of the *Cincinnati*.

BY MAJOR W. JACKSON.

This Day is Publiſhed, Printed and to be Sold by

ROBERT AITKEN,

At *Pope's Head*, Market-ſtreet,

A beautiful *Second Volume*, in 4to, with *Copperplates*, of the

TRANSACTIONS

of the *American Philoſophical Society:*

Held at Philadelphia, for promoting Uſeful Knowledge. Price, in boards, 20*ſ*. Thoſe who purchaſe numbers will have the uſual allowance made to Bookſellers. Contents of Volume II.

A LETTER on the cauſes and cure of ſmokey chimneys.
Explanation of an optical deception.
Deſcription of the White mountains in New-Hampſhire.
Deſcription of a remarkable rock and caſcade, near the weſtern ſide of the Youghiogeny river.
Letter, propoſing a ſlowly ſenſible hygrometer for certain purpoſes.
Deſcription of a new ſtove for burning of pitcoal, and conſuming all its ſmoke.
A theory of lightning and thunder ſtorms.
Theory of water-ſpouts.
Experiments on evaporation, and meteorological obſervations made at Bradfield in New-England.
A letter containing meteorological obſervations.
Deſcription of a machine for meaſuring a ſhip's way thro' the ſea.
Account of an electrical eel, or the torpedo of Surinam.
Obſervations on the Numb fiſh, or torporific eel.
A letter concerning a remarkable meteor ſeen in Virginia and Pennſylvania.
Deſcription of the grotto at Swatara.
An account of ſome experiments on magnetiſm.
New method of placing a meridian mark.
Account of a worm in a horſe's eye.
An improved method of quilling a harpſicord.
Obſervations on a comet lately diſcovered.
Extract of a letter, containing obſervations on Aurora Borealis.
A letter containing experiments and obſervations upon what are commonly called the Sweet Springs.
A letter on the preſerving of parſnips by drying.
An optical problem.
An enquiry into the cauſe of the increaſe of bilious and intermitting fevers in Pennſylvania, with hints for preventing them.
An account of the late Dr. *Hugh Martin*'s cancer powder, with brief obſervations on cancers.
Mayeri obſervationes aſtronomicæ.
Obſervations on the cauſe and cure of the tetanus.
Letter, concerning chimneys.
Obſervations on the annual paſſage of herrings.
Obſervation on a ſolar and lunar eclipſe.
An account of the tranſit of Venus over the ſun, June 1769, as obſerved at Newbury, in Maſſachuſetts.
An eaſy and accurate method of finding a true meridian line, and thence the variation of the compaſs.
Aſtronomical obſervations.
A letter, with a memoir on the diſcovery of America.
The antiſeptic virtues of vegetable acid and marine ſalt combined, in various diſorders accompanied with putridity.
Medical hiſtory of the cortex ruber, or red bark.
A letter, containing ſundry maritime obſervations.
Account of two hearts found in one partridge.
Conjectures concerning wind and water ſpouts, tornados and hurricanes.
The whole proceſs of the ſilk worm, from the egg to the cocoon.
The art of making anatomical preparations by corroſion.
Of a living ſnake in a living horſe's eye, and of other unuſual productions of animals.
Some account of a motley coloured, or pyed negro girl and mulattoe boy, exhibited before the ſociety in the month of May, 1784, for their examination, from the hiſtory given of them by their owner.
Extract of a letter on an improved ſea compaſs.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

RESOLVED, *June* 27, 1786.

THAT the Judges of the Court of Appeals be, and hereby are authoriſed and directed, in every cauſe which has been or may be brought before them, to ſuſtain appeals and grant rehearings or new trials of the ſame, wherever juſtice or right may in their opinion require it: Provided that an order for a rehearing or new trial ſhall in no inſtance ſuſpend the execution of the firſt ſentence, if the party in whoſe favour it may have been ſhall give ſatisfactory ſecurity for the payment of ſuch coſts and damages as the Court on rehearing the cauſe and reverſing the decree may think proper to award; and that the ſaid Judges be entitled to ten dollars per day during the time they ſhall attend the ſitting of the ſaid Courts, and including the time they ſhall be neceſſarily employed in travelling to and from the ſame.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Court aſſemble at the City of New-York on the firſt Monday of November next, for the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

*** The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to re-publiſh the above Reſolutions, and to continue them in their papers for the information of all perſons concerned.

TO BE LETT,

PART of a HOUSE, with the uſe of the kitchen and garden, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt ANN STOOPS, of this city Shopkeeper, are deſired to leave their accounts with HARTSHORN and LARGE, before the 10th of next month, to entitle them to a dividend of the effects.

Seventh Month 5th, 1786.

Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, July 9, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named RICHARD CARVIN, about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on when he went away a ſhort jacket with metal buttons, a felt hat, a pair of new ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them, carried with him one ſhirt and a pair of trowſers; his hands are very full of warts: Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CHARLES BOYLES.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet, *for the Benefit of ſundry Corporations and Societies, inſtituted for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceaſed Clergymen*,

The BOOK of

COMMON PRAYER,

And ADMINISTRATION of the

SACRAMENTS,

And other

RITES and CEREMONIES,

As reviſed and propoſed to the Uſe

OF

The Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,

At a Convention of the ſaid CHURCH in the States of

NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, | MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA,

Held in *Philadelphia*, from *Sept.* 27th to *Oct.* 7th, 1785.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet,

A SERMON,

Delivered in CHRIST-CHURCH, on the 21ſt Day of *June*, 1786, at the opening of the

CONVENTION OF THE

Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,

In the ſtates of *New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia*, and *South-Carolina*.

By the Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. and Rector of Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, in Philadelphia.

CAME to the plantation of JACOB JOHNSON, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the Red Lion, a roan HORSE, branded D. L. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away. †

CAME into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the 8th inſtant, a ſmall black HORSE, near 13 hands high, ſhod before, and branded on the near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN HIBBERD.

Darby, the 6th Month 10th, 1786. ¶

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. Miffin's place, near the two mile ſtone, on Germantown road, about 7 weeks ago, a brown COW, with black ſtreaks, a white face, and the top of her horns ſawed off. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 15, 1786. ¶ GEORGE DEAMER.

New-York, June 8, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Berkeley county, Virginia; it contains about 500 acres; the land is of the firſt quality; there is a ſufficient quantity of unimproved meadow; the arable land inclines to graſs; the unimproved land is well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, alſo a framed Overſeer's houſe, barn, ſtable, and other buildings. It is convenient to church and ſchool, and is in an agreeable neighbourhood. For terms, apply to ROBERT NOURSE, who is authoriſed by the Deviſees of James Nourſe, Eſq; deceaſed, to ſhew the premiſes, or to JOSEPH NOURSE, in New-York.

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch-maker,

In Front, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, has for ſale,

AN elegant muſical ſpring clock, common eight-day clocks, japanned clocks face, French and Engliſh gold watches, ſilver ditto, aſſorted from £ 5, to £ 14, alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials: Where country clock and watch-makers may be conſtantly ſupplied with thoſe articles very reaſonably. All kinds of clock and watch-work done as uſual. § 7 w.

FISHER and ROBERTS,

At their Store, on the South ſide of Market-ſtreet Wharff, have for Sale, on the loweſt terms, by wholeſale or retail,

OLD Jamaica Spirits; Weſt-India and New-England Rum; old Coniac Brandy; beſt Holland Gin; Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Fayall Wines; Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Souchong Tea of the firſt Quality; Bohea Ditto; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Pepper; Ginger; Alſpice; Muſtard; Sweet Oil; Olives; Indigo; beſt Jar Raiſins; Currants; coarſe and fine Salt; Powder and Shot; double Glouceſter Cheeſe of the beſt Quality; London Porter, &c. &c. &c. ¶

A Tan-Yard to be Rented,

AND may be entered on immediately, ſituate on the Lancaſter road, 7 and half miles from Philadelphia, near the Merion meeting-houſe, the ſituation is very convenient for getting ſkins and hides; the yard is in good repair, and a conſiderable ſtock of bark is laid in this ſeaſon: A piece of graſs land may be had to the yard, and a family accommodated with a good dwelling-houſe. Apply to John Price near the premiſes, or Edward Price at the Bank in Philadelphia.

Lower Merion, June 24th, 1786. ¶

Taunton Iron-Works for SALE,

CONSISTING of a Furnace and Forge, with a very large body of good iron ore, and a tract of about 3000 acres of woodland, which the works are upon, with a part of a ſaw-mill, and upwards of 2000 cords of wood already cut, which will enable the purchaſer to put the furnace in blaſt very ſoon.

The above works are in good order, almoſt the whole being new within theſe twelve months, and within 17 miles of Philadelphia, and 8 from a navigable creek leading to the ſame. Ore and coals ſo near the works that the teams haul with eaſe three loads a day, and the whole is well ſupplied by never failing ſtreams of water. Reaſonable time will be given for the payment of part of the purchaſe money, or the ſubſcriber will reſerve the uſe of the forge for one year, and receive pig-iron in part payment. For further particulars, pleaſe to apply at ſaid works, to ¶ GEORGE HASTINGS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.